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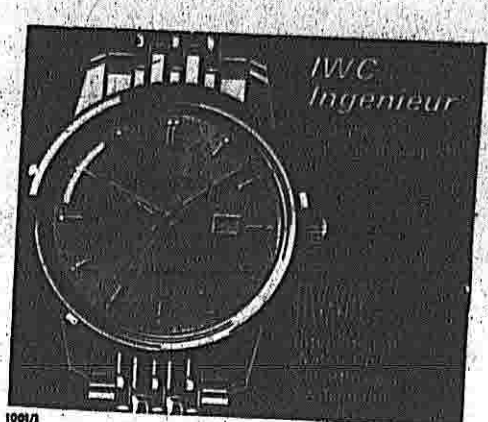
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VI, NO. 111

KABUL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1967 (ASAD 14, 1340 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

Asian Highway Com. Meets Here Next Week

Experts To Confer Earlier To Draw Up Recommendations

By A Staff Writer

Ministers of public works of states in the ECAFE region will participate in the Asian Highway meeting beginning in Kabul August 14. Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is expected to inaugurate the meeting in the auditorium of the Public Health Institute.

The meeting is being held in Kabul at the suggestion of Engineer Ahmadullah, who as public works minister attended last year's meeting of the Asian Highway coordinating committee. Ahmadullah was vice chairman of that meeting and his suggestion that Kabul be chosen as the venue for the next meeting of the committee was accepted.

Ahmadullah is now minister of the interior. The following countries have so far confirmed they will be represented at the meetings: Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Vietnam, Singapore and Thailand. Afghanistan will be represented by Mohammad Hussain Masa, Public Works Minister.

Before the ministerial meeting, which ends on August 16, there will be a conference of highway experts. It will begin on August 9 and continue up to August 13.

The experts will study the financial and technical aspects of the highway and make recommendations to the ministerial Asian Highway coordinating committee.

Experts from 13 countries, including Burma and Cambodia, are expected.

Home Briefs

KABUL, Aug. 6, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received in audience by His Majesty at 11:30 a.m. at Gulistan Palace.

KABUL, Aug. 6, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Education has decided to hold a seminar for education inspectors in mid-August. This was decided at a meeting presided over by Mohammad Akram, first deputy minister of education, Saturday.

Indonesia, Ceylon Interested In New Eco. Grouping

BANGKOK, Aug. 6, (Reuters).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said here Friday that Ceylon and other countries were interested in the new economic grouping to be formed by Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Malik who arrived here to hold talks with the foreign ministers of these countries told reporters: "So many other countries are interested, among others Ceylon."

"As for others, in a few days you will know the outcome of the meeting," he added.

Asked whether Cambodia and Burma had shown any interest, Malik said Cambodia was not in a position to join a regional economic grouping but he hoped that Cambodia would not oppose it.

"Burma is more or less in the same position" the foreign minister added.

Malik said he would discuss with the other foreign ministers geographical limitations of the new organization and the Common Market among Southeast Asian countries.

Ceylonese Nominated For WHO Regional Post

KABUL, Aug. 6, (Bakhtar).—The WHO regional committee for Southeast Asia now holding its 20th session in Ulan Bator, the capital of Outer Mongolia, has nominated Dr. Victor H. Gunaratne, director of health services in Ceylon, for a five-year term as regional director.

This was announced yesterday by the information department of the United Nations in Kabul.

The nomination is to be confirmed by the WHO executive board, which will meet in the near future in Geneva.

Dr. Gunaratne succeeds Dr. C. Mani, of India in March, 1968.

Jirgah Approves Ministry Budgets

KABUL, Aug. 6, (Bakhtar).—The budgets of the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, Mines and Industries, Commerce and Communications were approved by the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zaher, president of the House.

In the Meshrano Jirgah, the development budget for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for the current Afghan year was discussed. It was later approved with amendments suggested by the Budgetary and Financial Affairs Committee.

The views of the committee on the development budgets of the Cartographic Department, the Industrial Bank, and the Food Procurement Department were also approved by the Meshrano Jirgah.

The views of the committee were read by Sen. Mohammad Hashem Washokht, the chairman.

Forty-one Senators attended the session. Senator Mir Abdul Karim Maqul, first vice president of the House, presided.

Arab Foreign Ministers Hold Talks On Agenda For Summit

KHARTOUM, August 6, (AP).—Arab foreign ministers, having decided to recommend an Arab summit meeting, still were trying Saturday to hammer out an agenda acceptable to all the countries concerned.

After 90 minutes of meeting Saturday, Sudanese Prime Minister Mohamed Mahgoub emerged to report that a small committee was reviewing the agenda and recommendations to the heads of state.

Decisions on controversial issues are likely to be carefully avoided in order to bolster unity and so smooth the way for the summit.

The avowed aim of a summit meeting will be to "eliminate the results of Israeli aggression."

But few, if any, concrete measures to combat Israel are likely to emerge from the foreign ministers' meetings.

Moderation has been the keynote of a majority of conference participants, with Tunisia taking the lead in urging the Arab countries to cease making the West a scapegoat for their

USSR Orientalists Boycott World Congress In US

MOSCOW, Aug. 6, (Reuters).—Soviet scholars have announced they will boycott a world orientalist congress in the United States because of Vietnam and the Middle East war.

The scholars said they decided to stay away from the 27th International Orientalists Congress, opening at Ann Arbor, Michigan on August 13, because the organizers turned down their suggestion that the meeting should be postponed until a more favorable time.

The boycott was made known yesterday by academician Yevgeny Zhukov, Soviet vice-president of the International Union of Orientalists, in a message to the president of the Congress, Professor W. Norman Brown of Philadelphia.

The Soviet orientalist group blamed escalation of the Vietnam war and U.S. support for Israel against the Arabs.

Sixty Soviet orientalist were due to deliver 100 reports at the Congress.

AG. COURSES TO BE REVISED

KABUL, Aug. 6, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Education has decided to revise the courses for agriculture schools in the country.

This was decided at a meeting held at the Ministry of Education Saturday and attended by Dr. Mohammad Akram, first deputy minister of education, Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq, deputy minister of agriculture, and officials of the two ministries.

The meeting decided that a special committee should be appointed to make a thorough study and consult the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation and Planning and the rural development department.

Lagos Claims Its Troops Advance On All Fronts

LAGOS, Aug. 6, (AP).—Federal Nigerian forces were reported Saturday advancing on all fronts in their fight against secessionist Biafran troops in eastern Nigeria.

Federal troops of Major General Yakubu Gowon now have virtually surrounded the Biafrans who are pulling back into the heart of the eastern territory, reports here said.

Gowon's troops are said to be moving down from the northern front through the jungle hills toward the Biafran capital of Enugu. Other federal forces are reportedly moving north from Bonny Port on the Biafran coast.

In the east federal forces are reported to have cut an escape road eastward into Cameroon. The Lagos Daily Times said Saturday that Biafran leader Col. C. Odumegwu Ojukwu has bought a British-made HS-1235 executive jet aircraft.

The report said this is to be delivered to a middleman in Lisbon and then flown through the Portuguese colonies in Africa to Enugu.

The Daily Times calls the aircraft "Ojukwu's escape plane."

Confirmed reports in Lagos said that Calabar is next on the list of federal objectives. The capture of Calabar would completely seal off the Biafrans.

Prince Sihanouk Refuses To Remain As Govt. Head

PHNOMPENH, Aug. 6, (AP).—Prince Sihanouk told his ministers Saturday he was resigning his position as head of government and asked the legislature for a list of possible replacements.

The Prince retains, however, his position as head of state. He had assumed direction of the government last April when the legislature granted him full powers to deal with the then obtaining economic crisis.

In a radio message, the Prince said he was "categorically refusing to remain as head of the government."

Doctors, Nurses In Manhattan March Against Vietnam War

NEW YORK, August 6, (AP).—Doctors and nurses in white were among an estimated 2,000 anti-Vietnam war protesters who marched through midtown Manhattan Saturday in a peaceful observance which also marked the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima August 6, 1945.

Carrying signs saying "Sick of the War? Say So," and "Nurses, Not Napalm," the demonstrators jammed a three-block area behind police barricades.

Meanwhile American planes ranged over North Vietnam, attacking an electric power plant, truck, convoys and storage facilities, the U.S. Command in Saigon said Sunday.

For the third straight day, aerial bombardment dominated the war. There was no report of any major ground fighting.

Carrier-based Navy pilots hammered the Binh Thuy electric power plant, three miles (4.8 km) southeast of Vinh, and the Ninh Binh military barracks and storage areas 44 miles (70.8 km) south of Hanoi. A-4 Skyhawk pilots from the carrier Oriskany reported their bombs touched off a secondary explosion.

ISTANBUL, Aug. 6, (AP).—A total of 15 Soviet Union's naval units have passed through the Turkish straits into the Mediterranean in the period surrounding the short-lived Arab Israeli war and none has returned to the Black Sea, according to semi-official reports.

The Soviet Union has built up its Mediterranean naval forces with an assemblage of vessels ranging from five destroyers to a floating dock and an ice breaker. One of the destroyers has two twin surface to air missile launchers.

Clifford, Taylor Report On Trip To Southeast Asia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, (AP).—Presidential envoys Clark Clifford and General Maxwell D. Taylor returned from their Southeast Asian trip Saturday reporting they found general agreement among the allies on how to push ahead with the Vietnam war.

"A great degree of consensus was, Taylor summed up, the attitude of allied leaders on which he was scheduled to report to President Johnson Saturday afternoon.

"There was unanimous agreement among all the allies that the war should be carried on at its present level or possibly at an increased level," Clifford added.

And there was no reluctance expressed about sending more troops to South Vietnam from other allied countries, Taylor said, "because we were not asking for more troops."

Tito, Haile Selassie Express Concern Over World Situation

BRIONI, August 6, (DPA).—President Tito of Yugoslavia and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia yesterday issued a communique in which they concluded that "the situation in the world is deteriorating because of the ever more frequent use of the policy of force and aggression."

The communique, quoted by Tanjug, was issued at the conclusion of talks between the President and the Emperor.

According to the communique, the situation makes it necessary for all those responsible for peace to exert the maximum efforts for its preservation.

The communique says that the two leaders exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations and concluded that they are developing favourably in the spirit of friendship and to mutual benefit. They expressed the desire and readiness to further expand these relations.

Mineral Research Seminar Opens Next Weekend

KABUL, August 6, (Bakhtar).—A three-week international regional training seminar on new methods of research in the mineral industry begins next weekend in Kabul under the auspices of Kabul University and UNESCO.

In addition to Afghanistan, delegates from Iran, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Mongolia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma and Ceylon will participate.

The seminar, beginning on August 12, is to be held in the auditorium of the College of Science.

The participants will visit some of the mines in the country, including the Zar Khashan gold mines and the Hajigak iron ore mines, Mohammad Sidiq, vice rector for scientific affairs of Kabul University, said.

The plan to hold the seminar was prepared three months ago when Professor Pala, regional director of UNESCO in Delhi, visited Kabul, he said.

Three professors from UNESCO will also participate in the seminar. Professor Abdullah Naseri of the College of Science, Kabul University, has been appointed by UNESCO to represent the organization at the meeting as one of its experts.

ORBITER-FIVE CIRCLES MOON

PASADENA, California, Aug. 6, (Reuters).—America's lunar Orbiter Five went into an elliptical orbit around the moon yesterday on schedule after scientists here triggered a retro-rocket aboard the camera-carrying spacecraft.

A spokesman at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena said: "There's no doubt about it now. We're in orbit around the moon. We don't have enough tracking data yet to give the exact figures, but we're certain it went into orbit as planned."

The spacecraft—last in the highly successful lunar Orbiter series—was launched from Cape Kennedy Florida, on Tuesday.

Initially, the 860-pound (390 kilos) spacecraft is to swing into an orbit ranging from 3,700 miles (5,920 kms) to 125 miles (200 kms) above the lunar surface.

Two later adjustments will produce the low point of the orbit to only 60 (96 kms) miles and the high point to 930 miles (1,498 kms).

Indonesian Troops Take Up Picks, Shovels

JAKARTA, Aug. 6, (Reuters).—Indonesian infantrymen are laying down their arms and working with picks and shovels to improve the people's lot.

Acting President General Suharto is backing a new scheme to give the 400,000 strong Army a sense of "civic mission" by sending troops to toil on dams, dykes and roads left in disrepair by deposed President Sukarno's regime.

The programme's aim is psychological as well as economic—to teach people to respect, not fear, the men dressed in green. In some areas the Army's image has been stained by reports of robberies and extortion committed by military men.

It is in East and Central Java that the Army's civic mission activities have been mainly concentrated. In Blitar, East Java, squads of infantrymen have half completed

a 12-mile sand dyke round the Mount Kelud volcano, which erupted last year at a cost of many lives. The aim is to stop lava ash drifting down the slopes of the mountain onto the plains, ruining rice fields, blocking roads and causing rivers to overflow their banks.

At the Rawa Pening lake, supplying power to a large area of Central Java, troops aided by communist detainees have been working to weed out fast-growing clumps of water-hyacinth which are choking the water supply.

Squads of infantrymen are repairing important feeder roads leading to the Central Javanese port of Tjilejap to give a boost to flagging economic activity in the region.

Recently, General Suharto mobilised armed forces personnel to help complete the Djatiluhur dam, Indonesia's biggest development project, which is due to supply some

700,000 kilowatts of power to West Java when it is opened this month.

Government funds are scarcely available for most of these projects and it is the Army's task to carry out the work on a shoestring budget, using its own cheap labour and skills.

Troops lodge on the site with local people, and are paid 15 rupiahs a day (about ten pence sterling) extra for their civic mission work.

According to one source, it is hoped that one third of the army will eventually be engaged in civic mission activities, while the remaining two thirds carry out training and garrison duties.

Other branches of the armed forces are also involved. The Air Force is launching a "grow more food" campaign in the vicinity of air bases, and the Navy is to help dredge Indonesian ports.



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MANUSCRIPTS SEMINAR AND AFTER

The international seminar and exposition on manuscripts held in Kabul last week was significant for the study of the history, literature and art of the area. It was the first of its kind held in Afghanistan and a start for further studies on manuscripts in Central Asia and Turkey. The seminar, attended by scholars from 13 countries, recommended new means to attain certain fundamental objectives for the study of the manuscripts available.

The participants agreed that priority should be given to the preparation and publication of a catalogue of manuscripts. Similar attempts have already been made in Europe and Latin America. Under the auspices of UNESCO the European catalogue will be completed soon. It was indeed a happy augury that the man who is preparing the catalogue for Europe was one of the participants in the Kabul seminar. It was agreed that there was need for two kinds of catalogues — a general catalogue, with indexes and excerpts for the general public, and a more specialised one for critical studies by scholars.

To achieve these objectives, constant national and international efforts are imperative. To keep scholars in close touch with one another and to exchange information it was decided to set up a liaison office in Afghanistan. In addition, a bibliographical society will be established in Afghanistan. It will publish regular bulletins dealing particularly with newfound manuscripts, and the liaison office will keep in touch with various international and national

Food For Thought

The bright day is done,

And we are for the dark.

—William Shakespeare

organisations to collect data for the compilation of the two catalogues planned.

The seminar was the first step by Afghanistan in this field since the general assembly of UNESCO in a resolution recommended this country as the centre for further studies in Central Asian civilisation. The scholars were able to discuss forthcoming studies in their field.

The seminar also provided Afghanistan with an opportunity to realise the importance of setting up a national archives. As some of the Afghan delegates pointed out, there are a number of valuable private collections in the country. The Ministry of Information and Culture would do well to take the necessary steps to purchase these manuscripts, edicts, and original firmans and put them in the national archives.

Some of the delegates from friendly countries who participated in the seminar threw light on the collections they have in libraries and museums in their countries. The Ministry of Information and Culture would do well to contact these libraries to get microfilms of these manuscripts.

We were glad to see that some of the delegates presented Afghanistan with microfilms of manuscripts they own. While we thank them for this, we also would like to say that more of this kind of cooperation is needed, and Afghanistan itself should take some initiative on this matter. We also thank UNESCO for its cooperation.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

All newspapers published in the capital yesterday carried news and pictures of the closing of the five-day seminar on Central Asian manuscripts. The papers also carried texts of the various articles and papers submitted to the seminar by some of the participants.

Today's *Ishtah* carries an editorial on the Helmand and Arghandab valleys. One of the important agricultural projects in Afghanistan is the Helmand Valley project. These two important rivers in western Afghanistan flow through valleys in which thousands make their livelihood.

Heavy rainfalls or a sudden heat wave resulting in rapid melting of snow have often caused floods damage in the valleys. In the past, due to a lack of modern dams, floods have left many people homeless and damaged much cultivable land. Dams were needed against these floods and to catch water for irrigation and the production of electricity.

This necessitated large projects in soil surveying, extending roads and building dams and power plants. In the Helmand valley much new land has been brought under cultivation as a result of two dams in Kajaki and Arghandab constructed with assistance of the United States.

As a continuation of its assistance in this area the United States has pledged another \$4.6 million to be used in land improvement and irrigation projects. The editorial expresses appreciation for this assistance and considered it a sign of interest of both parties to further develop their friendly relations. The editorial also pointed out that so far the United States has provided loans amounting to over \$10 million for the Helmand Valley project through various channels.

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial hailed the decision by the seminar on Central Asian manuscripts to choose Afghanistan as the centre of research and development of manuscripts in this part of the world. The very fact that Afghanistan occupies a central position in this region and is rich in ancient manuscripts should make it easier for scholars to carry on further studies and comparative research on fine arts and manuscripts here. The decision will promote friendly ties and understanding between countries of the region, the editorial concluded.

World Press

The Congolese government Friday ordered all correspondents and photographers of the Associated Press to leave the Congo within 48 hours.

A similar measure was announced against a representative of the British news agency, Reuters. Information Minister Jean Jacques Kande said the decision was taken by President Joseph Mobutu personally.

Kande told Michael Goldsmith of the Associated Press the AP men were being expelled because AP stories had "speculated about Russian planes which are bringing Tshombe to the Congo and the route they were supposed to take, by way of Cairo." Ex-premier Moise Tshombe, under arrest in Algeria, faces a death sentence in the Congo.

The Congo objected to an AP report from Bujumbura, Burundi, three weeks ago quoting Congolese Interior Minister Etienne Tshisekedi as saying some white residents had been killed and eaten by undisciplined troops in Katanga.

In a separate meeting with Francois Duriaud of Reuters, Kande said the government objected to Reuters reports of casualties suffered by the Congolese army in a battle with mercenaries Tuesday.

American Ambassador Robert McBride and British Ambassador John Cooton said they planned to urge Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko to have the expulsion order rescinded.

Also affected by the measure were a part-time Associated Press reporter Pierre Moser, a Swiss citizen, and Associated Press photographer Max Nash.

The Cairo press in an unusually frank coverage of the current Arab

Another editorial in *Anis* dealt with the Arab foreign ministers conference in Khartoum. It hailed the foreign minister's unanimity of views in the formation of a united front for the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression against the Arab countries.

foreign ministers' conference in Khartoum, claimed Thursday that there was some progress toward unity, but admitted differences persisted.

Al Ghomhouria said there were "sharp" exchanges among foreign ministers during the first two sessions of the conference but the results of the third meeting were "much better as strained nerves have begun to relax," the paper quoted the head of an Arab delegation as saying.

The paper said the same source added: "This will pave the way for constructive discussions. The chief delegates of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan, who remained silent before, participated in discussions at the third meeting late Wednesday night."

In an important development, according to *Al Ghomhouria*, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia informed the Khartoum conference he is willing to attend a summit conference of all Arab heads of state if this is approved unanimously.

The king, who leads the conservative wing of the Arab world, did not previously see eye to eye on the summit issue with leaders of the Arab socialist wing.

Al Ghomhouria quoted an authoritative Khartoum delegate revealing that the summit issue was still unsettled.

But, "there were more speakers in favour of the summit than against it," the source said.

One of the positive steps reached at Khartoum, according to the Cairo press, was the declaration by the Saudi Arabian delegate that his country will discontinue its anti-Nasser radio and press campaign as of Thursday for the sake of Arab unity.

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAPIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard

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History Of Afghan Manuscripts

The Tartar invasion under Jenghis destroyed all these treasures of culture and knowledge together with great cities of Khorasan so thoroughly that according to Minhaj-Seraj not a single was left standing in certain cities nor did any living being, man or beast, escape the bloodthirsty swords of the invaders. However, the creativeness of these people restored Herat, Samarkand, Bokhara and other parts of Khorasan as centres of the art of calligraphy and book-binding before two centuries had elapsed after the upheaval.

Under the Timurids, Herat created masterpieces of handwriting, miniature-painting and embellishment of manuscripts as well as bookbinding. These are even now counted among the finest and best manuscripts in the world.

For example, art connoisseurs are unanimously agreed upon the fact that Baesangury's Shahnama, which was written by Jaffer Baesangury in Herat in the year 823 A.H. (1492 A.D.), is one of the costliest volumes in the world; it is now in the Gulestan Museum of Tehran. This fine book has 22 miniatures of the Herat School together with an extraordinarily high quality of embellishments over the best quality of paper and cover. It is one of the topmost volumes written in the history of mankind up to date.

With the fall of the Timurid dynasty and as a result of the Safavid and Shebani uprising in that "Bride of Cities of Asia," the remaining princes, prominent personalities, devotees of art as well as poets, artists and scholars together with outstanding calligraphists and painters loaded with priceless treasures of fine manuscripts turned toward Sind and Hind and Bokhara and the Ottoman state in Turkey. The remnants of these works of art and manuscripts are now preserved in the libraries of India, the Soviet Union, Iran, Turkey, London, Cairo and other countries of the world with only a small trickle left behind in Afghanistan.

I am afraid that if care is not taken in collecting and preserving this heritage, it will filter out of the country and such an eventual loss will constitute a grievous loss to our culture and art. It is needless for me to point out that once these treasures have flown out of the country, nothing can bring them back because no one in his right mind will agree to part with such fine articles and instead, these will be protected and preserved at all costs.

PART II
Khorasani manuscripts, which from the viewpoint of history and culture are an important part of our cultural heritage, can be divided into a number of parts based upon their historical, literary, cultural and scientific value. These I hope to discuss in the following lines.

Certain manuscripts are valuable only from the viewpoint of art and craftsmanship. In more lucid terms, the texts of such volumes may be available in a separate form and these may have been published several times, but the manuscript may be very valuable because of the floral designs, painted and decorated borders, gilding, miniatures, etchings, paper, handwriting, the use of colours and inks, and other embellishments etc.

For example the text of the Holy Koran is not rare, but each manuscript of the Gospel carries some special significance and importance on the above-mentioned grounds because out of reverence these sacred volumes were always written carefully, with a fine handwriting, on fine paper, with floral and other beautiful designs by employing Indian ink and other attractive colours. The manuscripts of the Holy Koran written in the pre-Mongol eras carry great importance from the viewpoint of the evolution of handwriting and painting. Sometimes these manuscripts and commentaries upon them were specially written for kings and rulers. This factor, too, added to their importance and value.

Here may be given an instance of the commentary in Dari, now in the 'Iran-e-Bastan' Museum, which was written in 584 A.H. for Ghasuddin Mohammad Saam Ghoury, the king of Afghanistan, or the handwriting copies of the Gospel on which treaties have been penned. Among these may be included a copy of the Holy Koran in Kabul which carries the pledge given by Shah 'Shuja-ul-Mulk to Sayyed Khudadad Khan and that concluded between Mohammad Akram Khan and Hujdad Khan Barakzai. This copy is an outstanding work of art from the viewpoint of the handwriting and gilding. These factors add to its importance from the point of view of Afghan history.

Valuable manuscripts of this nature are also available in the Kabul Public Library. These include Kulliyat-Bedil, written and embellished by Sardar Ghu-lam Mohammad Khan Tarzi Kandahari, a copy of Bostan in the handwriting of Mir Emad.

the celebrated master of Nastaliq script, collections of letters by Mir Abdurrahman Heravi and Sayyed Alisher Nawai and of Sultan Hussain Baqra written by masters of this art in Herat and decorated by prominent painters and artists of the Herat School. These may be found in the various museums in the world and even a few years ago a copy of the Mantique'l-Tair of Attar with a number of miniature paintings of the Herat School, which had belonged to Amir Abdurrahman Khan's library, were sold for £18,000 in London.

There exist some manuscripts which, from the viewpoint of art and handwriting are not very attractive, but, their texts can be studied and appreciated for two reasons. The first one concerns scientific and philosophical problems which are important from the viewpoint of the history of thought and culture of a people. These include history, sociology, the progress of the sciences, the evolution of thought, scientific and intellectual discoveries, beliefs and ideas etc. In the second category may be included such subjects as the history of verse, prose and vocabulary, linguistic styles, grammatical points, oratory and fluency, specialities of local dialects, interpretations and approaches particular to a people and etc.

As examples mention may be made of such volumes as manuscripts of Baihaqi's history, the History of Herat, Zain-el-Akhar Gardezi, Tabaqat-ul-Soofia of Khwaja Ansary Heravi, Adaab-ul-Hard-Wal-Shuja of Fakhr-e-Mudabbir and the priceless works of El-Beruni and the Soofis and even works by such latter-day scholars like Mugh-tanim, Riad-el-Muhandisin, Lisan-el-Mizan and other works of Allama Habibullah Muhaqqiq of Kandahar and other learned persons, which carry manifold benefits and may be revived and published by research workers. These manuscripts, may be available in a bad and unattractive handwriting and are devoid of artistic qualities, but their existence means unadulterated gold to scholars. It may be stated that the Tabaqat-ul-Soofia by Khwaja Ansari of Herat, in addition to its merits as a monumental work on intellectualism and mysticism, also carries immense value as a literary work and a treasure-trove of words, phrases, interpretations and styles employed in the Dari language of fifth century Herat and Khorasan.

(To be continued)

Khushal Khatak Collection In Academy

Let every body heed what I prewise;
Who harbours envy never will be wise:

A good companion can redeem a knave,
A bad one will a good man's fall deceive.

The following orthographic differences, in the old manuscript as compared to present day Pashto orthography were observed: In Khushal Khatak's days the present Pashto letters ree, tsee and ssee were written as ree tsee and shin respectively.

More orthographic differences are obvious in the following quatrain:

All men are one in seeking their own ends.

True men are they alone who seek their friends,

Good fame and peace will be his just reward

Who to the cure of aching hearts attends.

The present Pashto letters gaaf tee were written as kaaf, Arabic twee respectively. Also the present day hee was written as a short vowel.

Beside orthographic differences, lexical differences can also be seen in some quatrains. For example in the following quatrain:

When the river is wide flows smoothly,

No rapids, no roaring, it journeys calmly.

The floods rumble with its few droplets,

Leaving no sign it vanishes rapidly.

In the manuscript the word dromi and in the present version the word dze is used. The meaning of both is the same, i.e., goes. Some Pashto dialects still use dromi instead of dze.

Now we will discuss the other two manuscripts in the Pashto Academy's collection. On manuscript is written in beautiful Nastaliq. The text on each page is framed in lines drawn in different colours. The ink used is golden. It has 648 pages, but the beginning and end are missing. Thus the name of the calligrapher and the date the manuscript was written are unknown. Besides a number of odes, lyrics and numerous verses it has 1520 quatrains. In order to distinguish this manuscript from the others, we will call it 'Manuscript A'.

The third manuscript, which contains by far the largest collection of Khushal Khan Khatak's poetry, is written in beautiful Nastaliq. We have no information about the name of the calligrapher, or the date it was written in, as the beginning and end are missing. This manuscript, besides lyrics and verses, contains 1363 quatrains. We will call this Manuscript B.

After studying and comparing the quatrains in Manuscripts A and B, I observed some differences and mistakes. For example, in the following famous quatrain:

Of orchard fruits the people may eat,
Each taste upon the tongue a novel treat;

The world has bitter fruits as well, which serve
To emphasise the merits of the sweet.

Manuscripts A and B have recorded the fourth hemistich in the quatrain as follows: To emphasise the merits of the bitter fruits, which seems illogical and far from the truth. It is worth mentioning that the old manuscript (written in 1099 H. ghira) has recorded this quatrain correctly.

A few more examples will illustrate the type of errors and shortcomings in these manuscripts. Consider the following:

Who fight and keep the peace with equal zeal,
Such are true men; who seek the common weal,

Redeem their sorrowing with laughter gay,
Their rampaging with honesty as real.

The rhyme and meter of the above quatrain in Manuscript B creates doubt as to being a quatrain. Another famous quatrain: You cured this vexed heart of mine,
Oh! let me be in the sweet bosom of thine.

The flowers have blossomed in spring's fresh gale;
See the rosy cheek and sometimes get lost in wine.

The fourth hemistich of the above quatrain, as recorded in

PART II
wish this manuscript from the others, we will call it 'Manuscript A'.

The third manuscript, which contains by far the largest collection of Khushal Khan Khatak's poetry, is written in beautiful Nastaliq. We have no information about the name of the calligrapher, or the date it was written in, as the beginning and end are missing. This manuscript, besides lyrics and verses, contains 1363 quatrains. We will call this Manuscript B.

After studying and comparing the quatrains in Manuscripts A and B, I observed some differences and mistakes. For example, in the following famous quatrain:

Of orchard fruits the people may eat,
Each taste upon the tongue a novel treat;

The world has bitter fruits as well, which serve
To emphasise the merits of the sweet.

Manuscripts A and B have recorded the fourth hemistich in the quatrain as follows: To emphasise the merits of the bitter fruits, which seems illogical and far from the truth. It is worth mentioning that the old manuscript (written in 1099 H. ghira) has recorded this quatrain correctly.

A few more examples will illustrate the type of errors and shortcomings in these manuscripts. Consider the following:

Who fight and keep the peace with equal zeal,
Such are true men; who seek the common weal,

Redeem their sorrowing with laughter gay,
Their rampaging with honesty as real.

The rhyme and meter of the above quatrain in Manuscript B creates doubt as to being a quatrain. Another famous quatrain: You cured this vexed heart of mine,
Oh! let me be in the sweet bosom of thine.

The flowers have blossomed in spring's fresh gale;
See the rosy cheek and sometimes get lost in wine.

The fourth hemistich of the above quatrain, as recorded in

Manuscript B, is meaningless. But this mistake has been corrected in the Kandahar edition of Da Khushal Khatak Marghalari.

When I compared the printed collection of Khushal Khatak's poetry; namely, Da Khushal Khushal Khatak Marghalari, and Manuscript B, some differences were observed. For example in this quatrain:

How wayward are the skies, perverse their tune,
Which grieves the sage and titillates the loon,

They proffer draughts or purerest wine to man
But mix the germ of sickness in their boon.

One can see that Manuscript B has used the archaic word kora for loon, instead of nadan of contemporary usage.

I could cite numerous examples of this sort, but because of shortage of time, I will summarise and draw a few inferences and conclusions from my study.

The quatrains in three manuscripts and a printed collection of Khushal Khan Khatak's poetry — Da Khushal Khan Khatak Marghalari — were studied carefully for this conference.

The manuscripts were written in different times. The oldest of them was written in 1099 H. ghira, when Khushal Khatak was alive. Such being the case, few mistakes and shortcomings are observed in it. For we know that valuable books and manuscripts are rewritten as time passes, and as the number of calligraphers increases. As the calligraphers were only expert in calligraphy, with no background in writing poetry or history, the mistakes and shortcomings have increased with the appearance of new manuscripts. Also, some of the calligraphers, in order to please the governor or patron for whom they were preparing the manuscript, have cheated and introduced foreign words in some of the verses. Such being the case, the manuscript nearest to the time the author was living quite valuable.

After studying the aforementioned manuscripts, I reached the conclusion that Professor (Contd. on page 4)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000

Half Yearly Af. 600

Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40

Half Yearly \$ 25

Quarterly \$ 15

PASHTO ACADEMY PRESERVES RARE MANUSCRIPTS

The following are three papers delivered by Afghan scholars at the international seminar on manuscripts held in the Kabul University library last week.

For the past few years a number of international seminars has been held in the capital of the country with many academic benefits accruing therefrom. The first big seminar was held in memory of Khwaja Abdullah Ansari in Meezan of 1344. Many other seminars followed, the most important and biggest of which was the seminar held to commemorate the 28th birthday anniversary of Khushal Khatkhat. This seminar which was sponsored by the Pashto Academy was held in Kabul in Asad of 1345.

In addition to writers and men of letters from Afghanistan those from Pashtoonistan also attended the seminar. Experts from the Soviet Union and Iran were also invited. Twenty-six papers were read in Khushal Khan's seminar. These papers were later collectively printed under the title 'Nangyalal Pashtoon' or 'The Valorous Pashtoon'.

Continuing the series, this year, the Ministry of Information and Culture decided to hold a big international seminar on manuscripts. In the meeting to decide upon the subjects to be discussed at the seminar, I was entrusted with the task of writing a paper on the introduction of Pashto manuscripts. I earnestly took upon myself the fulfilment of this task because it coincided with my profession and purpose. But, from the viewpoint of research it is well high impossible to undertake a proper introduction of Pashto manuscripts in such a short span of time.

Despite this I set myself to work and in the light of the present extent of knowledge wrote this paper, which I now present to the distinguished scholars, in the short time I had at my disposal.

According to Khushal Khan Khatkhat:

No one has lifted the veil off her face
Pashto remains the maiden that she was.

I shall stress that she is still a maiden and her hidden treasures remain buried under the earth. Though every day one of these treasures is unearthed exposing the priceless jewels of Pashto literature, yet many a precious stone of Pashto literature lie undiscovered under the earth of this soil.

The history of verbal Pashto literature is very old, but the history of her written literature goes back to the first part of the second century Hegira. Amir Kror composed his epic at Mandesh of Ghor in the year 139 A.H. From this time onwards Pashto has made big strides in the fields of science and literature with many works of import having been written. But the vicissitudes of time have not spared her.

Sheikh Miti's famous book 'Da Khadi Meena' was lost during the Moghul aggression and its whereabouts are still unknown. Many other books written in Pashto have been either lost or destroyed during wars of periods of anarchy. Of the few left, due to ignorance, some have been burnt and some buried to be lost to us forever.

There was a time when people used to inhume Pashto books with the dead. At other times on the incitement of certain religious sects bonfires have been made of them. It is a matter of delight that during the last 20 years the government of Afghanistan and all the Pashtoon nation have turned their attention towards the propagation and development of the Pashto language. Students of Pashto literature are, been quite active in this respect. It

By Professor RISHTIN
toonkhaw, making efforts to find a new work in Pashto and pave the grounds for its printing.

The Pashto Academy of Kabul has been quiet active in this respect. It has dug up many manuscripts and printed some of them. The same endeavour goes on in Lower Pashtoonkhaw also. The Pashto Academy of Peshawar and other literary organisations are also trying to uncover more literary and scientific works in Pashto. We on our part obtained lists of Pashto manuscripts from a great number of libraries in the world. From these lists it could be concluded that in general Pashto literature is quite rich.

What is regrettable is that so far all the works extant have not been catalogued. There are many books on literature and history in Pashto preserved in the museums in London and India. The names of some of these are still unknown to us, for instance, Khayalat-e-Zamani, Ikhtiyarat-e-Badee, etc. It is an established fact that the major portion of manuscripts in Pashto has been destroyed either as a result of the ignorance of nation or has fallen victim to the vicissitudes of time.

But, still the number of manuscripts that has escaped destruction is of a magnitude that could play an effective part in the propagation of the language and in proving its exalted position among the family of languages. I regretfully state that most of these existing manuscripts are not also in our possession being housed in museums in India and London, without any use being made of them.

Upto a few years ago researchers in Pashto had paid no attention to this question. Two or three years ago when I went to India, I visited many libraries and discovered that the Rampur Library had the largest collection of Pashto manuscripts. There are 40 Pashto manuscripts preserved in this library. The total number of Pashto manuscripts in India reaches up to 67. Of the manuscripts housed in the Library of the National Museum at Delhi there are some of which we had not heard so far, for example, the Divan of Mulla Alam Apridi and others.

The greatest centre of Pashto manuscripts is London with approximately 169 manuscripts to be found in its different museums and libraries. The British have, on the one hand, transferred works on Pashto literature and Pashtoon culture to London, and have, on the other, deprived us of easy access to and use of them. To copy and print all of them requires huge expenditure. A writer, individually, cannot accomplish this task and it is a responsibility to be shouldered by governments.

Former governments in Afghanistan have not paid any attention toward the revival of Pashto language and Pashtoon culture, or were too busy with other things. Anyway a big gap has to be bridged in this connection, and at the present juncture hope exists that it will be bridged to some extent. Another great centre of our manuscripts is Peshawar.

So far no researcher has taken up himself the task to search all the libraries at Peshawar for Pashto manuscripts, but the catalogues of the university library and the Museum at Peshawar show that their number is not in excess of 43. A cursory study would show us that many Pashto manuscripts exist in small personal libraries in that historical part of Pashtoonkhaw. Of course, so far, no one has written anything on them.

The largest and original home and centre of Pashto manuscripts and Pashtoon culture, it goes without

stating, is Afghanistan. The greater portion of Pashto works have been written here or edited by Afghan writers. But the many wars and rebellions, which this land has seen, have told their effect on Pashto literature too resulting in the loss or destruction of a great number of works. The government of Afghanistan and the Pashtoons after a long slumber and period of inaction became aware of the fact that works in Pashto lie dustladen in attics in complete oblivion.

It was then that thought was given toward their collection. Twenty-five years ago a society called Pashto Tolana was established for the revival and propagation of Pashto.

This organisation has made many an effort and endeavour, but due to certain reasons has not been able to reach its goal. In the renaissance of Pashto language the Kabul libraries were stocked with Pashto manuscripts. Of the 123 manuscripts in these libraries the majority are preserved in the libraries of Pashto Academy and the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The first library has 48 while the second has 56 manuscripts on its shelves. I should state that the manuscripts of the Ministry of Information and Culture also belong to the Pashto Academy, because 10 years ago they were both one, and it was later on that Pashto Academy came to be a branch of the Ministry of Education.

Six Pashto manuscripts form a part of the collection at the library of the Faculty of Letters of Kabul University with Shamsuddin Kakar's Khulaasat-el-Murideen and Hamid ones, Misa Sharaf's Pashto Urooz, Momand's Nairang being the rare Hamid's 'Shariat-el-Islam' and Misa Wasi's collection of poems are the unique manuscripts existing in the Pashto Tolana library.

The Library of the Ministry of Information and Culture also possesses such manuscripts, e.g. Mulla Mas'ud's Sulook-el-Ghazaat Muti-ul-lah's collection of poems, Mohammad Rasool's Divan and others. The total number of Pashto manuscripts, shown in the lists which I shall present later on amounts to 414 though some of the manuscripts have been catalogued repeatedly.

But, in spite of this fact this number is enough to show that Pashto is an important living language. If we succeed in collecting and printing these manuscripts we would have rendered an invaluable service to her cause.

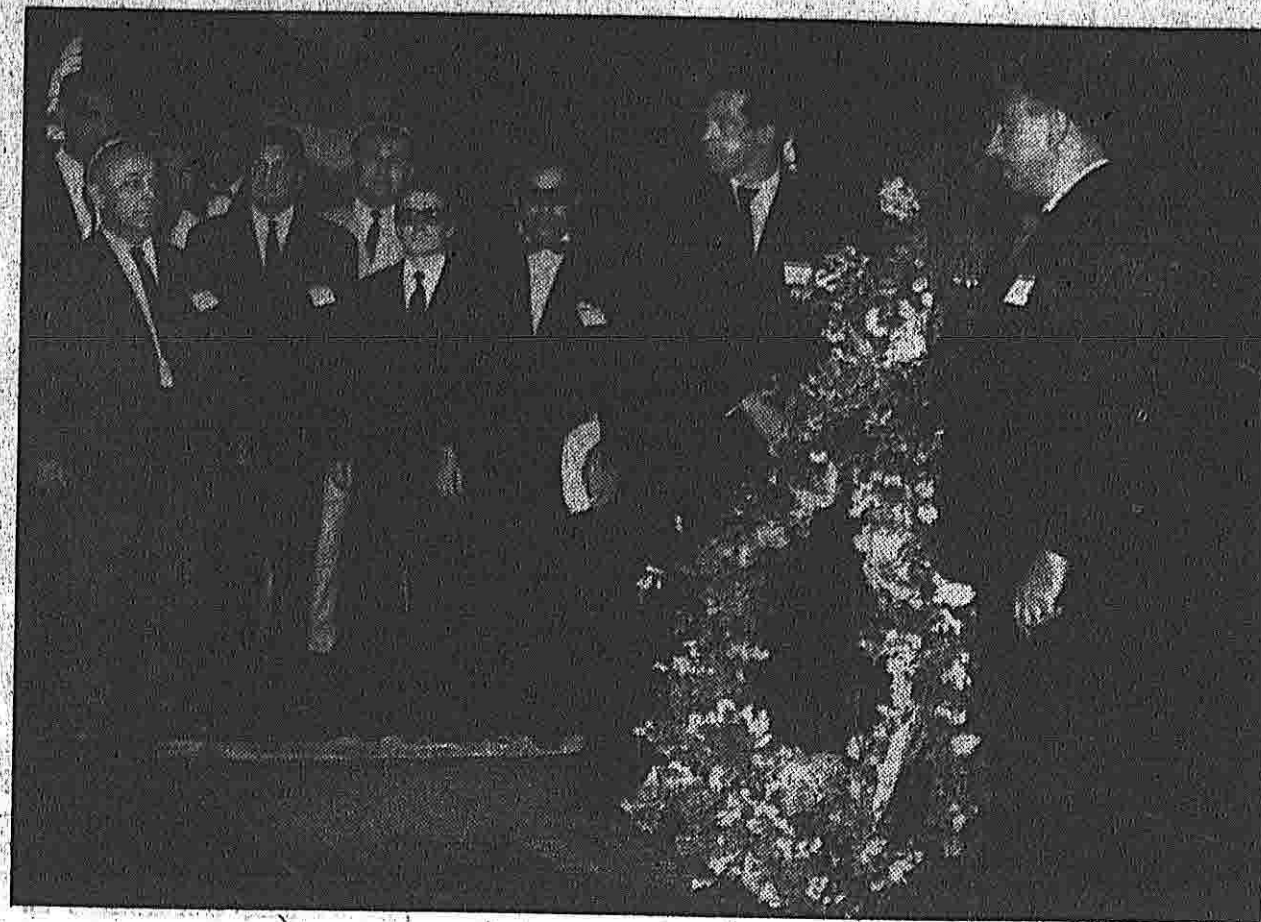
No detailed lists of Pashto manuscripts have been published as of yet, but the incomplete ones that have been brought out shall be dealt with in the lines below.

1. The first list of the manuscripts of Pashto was published along with the lists of manuscripts of other languages in 1905 in London. Besides introducing manuscripts in certain Indian languages like Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali and Sindhi, kept in the British Museum, this list shows the number of Pashto manuscripts preserved in that museum.

The compiler of the list is Professor Bloomhart who was teacher of Bengali in Oxford University. His list contains 60 books he says that these manuscripts were gathered by Major Revery, Darmeseter, Rieu and Hughes.

2. The general catalogue of the library of Islamia College, Peshawar contains a small list of Pashto manuscripts. The list which is very limited and is called 'Lubab-el-Marif' has been compiled by Mufi Abe-el-Rahim in 1939.

(Contd. on page 4)



Scholars and members of the international seminar on manuscripts which ended here last Thursday laying wreaths on the tomb of His Majesty the late Nader Shah.

The Rouh-el-Arwah Of Mir Hussani

The Rouh-el-Arwah of Mir Hussani (d. 718 A.H. in Masrakh of Herat) is a rare manuscript and, in my view, with the exception of the one copy preserved in the Kabul Public Library, no other copy exists. If any other copy is found anywhere else it might not have the same authenticity as this one.

Most biographers of the poet have mentioned this book. In the margin of Athashkade-e-Azar, Hasan Sadat-e-Nasiri says: "No trace has been left behind of Rouh-el-Arwah, which Jami claims to have written by him."

Likewise Doctor Furogh Hikmat in the journal Rahnama-e-Kitab states, "He had written another book under the title Rouh-el-Arwah of which only the name exists." Other authors have also compiled books under this title.

But as regards the subject these books differ greatly from Amir Hussani's. Haji Khalifa under the title Ilm-el-Raml in Kashf-el-Zunoon says: Rouh-el-Arwah in Chemistry by Jabir bin Hayan, Rouh-el-Arwah by Ibn Joozi (Abi-el-Faraj Wa'iz Baghidadi), Rouh-el-Arwah by Abi-el-Kasim Ahmad bin Mansoor-el-Sam'ani and Rouh-el-Arwah by Amir Hussani.

The first person who wrote Amir Hussani's biography was Maulana Abd-el-Rahman Nooruddin Jami, (d. 898 A.H.) on whom all the later biographers have relied for reference. I have also treated the life and works of Amir Hussani in a 130 page treatise published in 1344.

The length of book is 26 cms the width 16 cms and thickness 6 cms. There are 19 lines to a page. It has 870 pages with a 14 page table of contents.

The cover is of dark-brown leather with designs impressed on it. The text is in Naskh apparently in the eighth century Hegira calligraphic style. The paper is of Indian make and the calligrapher is also of Indian origin.

The table of contents has been compiled by another author is Nastaliq. The headings have been written in red while the rest of the text has been inscribed with black ink. The head bands are made of silk.

The calligrapher of this copy has

By MAEL HERAVI

this to say at the end of the book: This feeble servant who is need of God's mercy is named Tabib bin Ahmad bin Hasan bin Hussain bin Mohammad bin Ahmad bin Ataulah Tabib resident of Nagore.

The date with the exception of the figure Saman is illegible because it has been erased completely. The calligrapher has ended his work with the following verse.

If sincere friends after my death
In life's inn recall my name.
It behooves them that after
friends have passed away
To mention their virtues and recount
not their sins.

The chapters have been given in the margin, for example, Chapter Four of Rouh-el-Arwah. Names have been written in red only in places where they form a heading. The text itself has not been separated into chapters.

The book has no introduction and no prolegomenon and the table of contents at the beginning has been written by another person.

He says: "This is the table of contents of Rouh-el-Arwah. The author of the book has interpreted the ninety-nine names of God and opposite each name he has quoted Ayath, Ahadith and sayings of great men. This humble writer has tried to compile a table of contents so that the finding of each one of names might become easy."

The compiler of the table of contents has been thorough in his work and by copying the details, word by word, from the text of the book has made his work easy.

All the prose works of Mir Hussani Ghor have introductions and prolegomena and sometimes in the forewords he excels in the art of using words alluding to names, for example, in Tharab-el-Majalis and Nuzhat-el-Arwah.

But in this work he begins, without any introduction:

"I open the description of the names of God for the benefit of Moslems in Parsi. After mentioning God's name in the beginning of every new passage each name is explained briefly but effectively."

He ends his books with this sentence:

"We partook of poison and bore many troubles and tolerated re-

proachment and were whipped so that God's prophet Mohammad's position of prophecy may be proven."

I think that the foreword of the book has been destroyed by the elements.

1. Dari che ch as Arabic jeem

2. Words in the addressive form ending with mute ha have Hamza at the end.

3. In many places ha has been left out as in 'Becharagak'. Besides Herati Dari has been used.

4. In some instances Hast has been substituted for Ast.

5. When the words ki and chi have been joined to other words the mute ha has been omitted. For example, Chunanak, Chunanaj, Zairak, etc.

Pure Dari words have been used. Beemariatan, Dozhakh, Kihan and Mihan.

While beginning the description of the names of God the author does not like repetition of phrases. For example when describing the meaning of Allah he says:

"With scholars and philosophers it has this meaning, and with the masters of letters it has this meaning too. In the description of the meaning of Al-Islam much has been said of this."

In the rhythm and rhyme of words Mir Hussani is the follower of Pir-e-Herat. He has also in mind Makamat-e-Hamidi, but has not stuck to the seriousness of this latter work.

Instead, he has resorted to using romantic words lending freshness to the sentences. The author's excellence of style manifests itself in many places in the book.

He has paid attention to the use of the Aya, the Hadith and maxims in a pleasantly balanced form. The same applies to Dari and Arabic verse. In places where he wants to prove his case he quotes the Aya, Arabic maxims and Dari verse.

He is inclined to write in an elegant style and lends beauty to his prose by quoting here and there, in suitable places, verses from Arabic and Dari poets without mentioning their names and concluding his discourse forthwith.

Under the heading Ism-el-Malik, after a detailed description, sentences with rhyme and rhythm can be seen. Such sentences, needless to say, are frequently met with in the book.

For example the translation of one of these rhymed sentences would read as follows, "The glory of unity is an answer to the beauty of eternal existence."

Or, as in this passage: "His hand of truth was unconcerned with the two worlds. His feet of love were ever in motion. His heart was replete with the respect of God. His soul was bound in the web of God's love. He was laborious and generous and had beheld the Lord. The pit for him was the throne." Such examples are abundant in this book.

In his book Nushat-el-Arwah he has resorted to the use of alliterative words in every chapter, but in this book he has not concerned himself much with alliteration (Tajnis). If by way of chance any alliterative words have crept in the sentences, he has made no effort to avoid them.

Sentences are short, but in places where prose in rhymed (as he has a special penchant for rhyme and rhythm) they are somewhat lengthy: "A miserable one spied a woman of utmost pulchritude on the way. As he beheld her beauty his heart was at once captured by her looks. He followed her and when that beautiful one reached the door of her house, she paused and saw that wretched one coming after her."

(Contd. on page 4)

AFGHANISTAN— LAND WHERE NUMEROUS SCRIPTS WERE INVENTED

Let me express my deep appreciation and offer my thanks to our distinguished guests who have come to Afghanistan in order to participate in the first seminar and exposition of Pashto and Dari manuscripts.

I am going to present a brief history of writing books and manuscript decoration in our country.

As you know our country "The Ancient Aryana," had been an important civilisation centre radiating knowledge to all parts of Asia. After the rise of Islam our ancestors contributed much to the advancement of Islamic doctrines and sciences.

In the second and third Islamic centuries the devout Moslems had to learn religious teachings orally. The Moslems had no direct access to Koran and Hadis because Koran was written in Kufic script, and in Arabic. Hadis was not compiled then.

The basis for compiling the Hadies and the foundation for Fiq was laid down by Imam Abu Noman ben Sabith Kofi (originally from Kabul) and Imam Ahmad Hanbal Marwaruddi (also from Afghanistan). The monumental works rendered by these distinguished scholars in Fiq need no mentioning.

Abu-Al-Walid Ahmad ben Abi-Rija Azadani, Imam Katiba Baghlani, Fara Baghwi spent

their wealth and lives going from city to city of the then Islamic world in search of Mohadiseen, collecting Hadis and proving its authenticity.

The followers and descendants of these scholars capitalising on the efforts of their forebears were able to compile highly authoritative and esteemed books such as Sahi-Al-Bukhari, Masnad Darmi, "Sahi Muslim, and other important Hadis collections. Numerous highly regarded works in Fiq by Khorasani juriconsults have been written. However, due to the shortage of time I will not elaborate on these.

In fields such as medicine, philosophy and mathematics, Avicenna Balkhi, Abu-Mansoor Herawi, Abu-Al-Abas Logari, Marwa-Al-Roodi, Abu-Al-Mozafar, Hathim Asfzari, Adeb Ismail Herawi, and many other of our countrymen are famous for their contributions.

Our country is proud of sagacious mystic poets such as Sanai Ghaznawi, Mowlana Balkhi, Abi Saeed, Abi-Al-Khair and Abdullah Ansari. I am sure that you may have either studied the works of, or heard about famous poets such as Enami, Azraqi, Ansoori, Asjidi, Farooki, Jabali, Masood Saad, Anwari, Sayed Hasan, Abo-Al-Faraj, Eskafi and Nasser Khisran and many others from our country.

By Filkey Seljouki

The art of manuscript decoration has reached special heights in our country. Various Islamic scripts were invented here. The Nastaliq script was invented in Samarkand, and the Thaliq and Shikhistha script in Herat. The inventors are Khoja Mir Ali Thabrizi, Khoja Thaj Salmani Herawi, and Mirza Fasili from Herat, respectively.

In Sultan Mahmoud Ghaznavi's reign the royal library of Afghanistan was indeed a big library. As to the richness of its content, it is said that the paintings of Mani were stored there.

The Khorazam library, in Khorazm Shahian's reign, and its destruction by fire is well known. The Timurids of Herat were indeed great patrons of arts and sciences. In their reign, especially in the time of Sharokh and Sultan Hussein, a number of libraries were established in Herat. It is known that the Biansaqar library employed more than one hundred calligraphers and gilders. Among them are such famous people as Amir Khalil, also known as Khalil Mirza Shahrookhi, Ghias-Al-din, Saif-Al-din, Jafar Herawi, surnamed as Ain-ul-Zaman also known as Jafar Biansaqari, Mowlana Shams-Al-din also known as Shams Biansaqari, and Jalal-ul-din Mohammad bin Jafar known as Jalal Jafar.

The copies of many rare books were being prepared in Herat, and were usually sent as gifts to libraries in Samarkand and other cities. Indeed if it had not been for the patronage of Prince Biansaqar, we would not have access to many rare and valuable books which were destroyed during the Ghengiz Khan's onslaught.

In the reign of Sultan Hussein and his prudent Wazir Amir Ali Shair Nawayi beside the composition of numerous new books, the art of book decoration and gilding reached new heights. The masterly works of Ali Mush-hadi, Mir Ali Herawi, Sultan Mohammad Kandahari, Sultan Mohammad Noor, Qasim Shadishah, Mahmood Ben Eshaq Shihabi, Mowlana Aishi, Mir Sayed Ahmad Aho Chisham, the world famous Behzad, Sultan Mohammad, Roohollah Mirak, Haji Mohammad, Mola Wali, Qalandar, and other limners are famous the world over, and are part of the collections of many eastern and western museums and libraries.

After the fall of the Temurid dynasty some Herati artists were taken to Tabrez and Qazween, and some went to Bokhara and Balkh. The best example of this age is a Masnawi, written and decorated in Balkh by Herati calligraphers and limners. The calligraphers

are Yahya Khushnawis and his son Emad Herawi. None of the biographers have written anything on the life or works of Yahya or Emad Herawi.

Anyone interested in Islamic scripts, I am sure, knows about the works of Mir Mobarwar Emad-ul-Hasani Qazweeni—regarded by all the experts in this field as the "emperor of Nastaliq." If we have to think of someone who may have acquired the same level of proficiency in Nastaliq script, we can name only Emad Herawi. I am fairly certain that some of the works by Emad Herawi are mistakenly taken for the works of Emad-Al-Hasani Qazweeni. I have seen some manuscripts written in Nastaliq script signed by an Emad-Al-Husaini or Emad-Al-Katib.

If Emad Herawi is not Emad-Al-Aussaini, then there are three famous calligraphers with the first name of Emad, namely Emad-Al-Hasani Qazweeni, Emad-Al-Husaini, and finally Emad Herawi who has collaborated in writing the manuscript of the aforementioned Masnawi in Balkh, and is a contemporary of Emad-Al-Hasani Qazweeni.

This book is completed in 1005 Hegira. As it was mentioned before, the manuscript is a fine example of the proficiency of

(Contd. on page 4)

US Tries To Solve Too Many Problems, Governor Charges

NEW YORK, August 5, (AP).—Michigan Gov. George Romney declared Friday that the United States was slipping too far into the role of solving all the world's problems.

"We are attempting to preempt responsibility of other nations more directly involved," he said.

The Republican presidential hopeful's remarks were prepared for a seminar at the Chautauqua Institution, a privately owned cultural and religious organization.

He said if this policy is carried too

far, it could contribute to instability in the world "we are trying to make more stable."

Romney said, however, that the United States cannot withdraw its stabilising influence. The country must guard against disruptions in the global power equilibrium, he commented.

Giving way to aggression is not the right way to a durable peace, Romney said, "we do not prove that we want peace by abandoning those whom we are pledged to help defend."

"We are the leading power for peace, but we cannot do it alone. We must be truly discriminatory in our approach," Romney said.

He added that in his opinion military intervention on behalf of peace and stability cannot be justified unless two conditions exist: a genuine threat to the balance of world power and world peace, and an absence of local resources to meet that threat.

He called for the United States to examine these factors with great discernment and discipline.

Mir Hussaini

(Contd. from page 3)

"She asked, what is your purpose and why are you giving me chase." He answered, Your beauty has conquered my heart and I have fallen in love with you. The women who besides being beautiful was also nimble of wit replied, "I shall give you an answer tomorrow."

Mir Hussaini Ghori avoids unusual words. This is also true for Turkic and Mongol words, in spite of the fact that he is a contemporary of Malik Ghiassuddin Kurt, who died in 729 H., a time when the Mongols held away over most of the Dari speaking world, and Turkic and Mongol words were in circulation.

In Hour-el-Arwah Arabic words have been used after the style of Kallila and Damna. The words are so interspersed in the sentences that they give no impression of pedantry.

Modesty and gentleness are the hallmark of Mir Hussaini's works. The reason for this is that he has tried to preserve the sanctity of speech. Moreover the principles of the Suhri Awarid school of mysticism and the laws of Tasharo equally characterise his works.

In the narrative examples, evidences and narrations are stated in an appropriate manner and some epistemological problems have been expressed by cues and hints.

Sometimes he epitomises the passage and at other times holds on to rhyme and rhythm by bringing the verb before the subject. Translation of one example is as follows, "God's epithet of action rose to help the obedient and His epithet of rage rose to fail the sinners."

If I recount each and every one of the virtues of his writing it will take a long time, therefore, I suffice with this much and conclude this discourse.

In the meantime, I should state that this book should be printed as it is one of the pure texts of Dari and small add another golden leaf to the book of Dari literature.

Scripts

(Continued from page 3)

our countrymen in calligraphy, gilding, and limning, after the fall of the Temurid dynasty of Herat.

Finally, in the reign of our talented King, H.M. Mohammad Zahir Shah much has been done to preserve our ancient heritage and rejuvenate arts, which because of some odd circumstances, have long been forgotten. In such a spirit the Ministry of Information and Culture in order to preserve the masterpieces of our forebearers has collected numerous manuscripts, from museums, private and public libraries and put them on display here.

We are sincerely appreciative of this effort of the Ministry and hope success in this endeavour of theirs.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear. Yesterday Bost was the warmest area of the country with a high of 44 C, 111 F. North Salang was the reportedly coldest area of the country with a low of 5 C, 41 F.

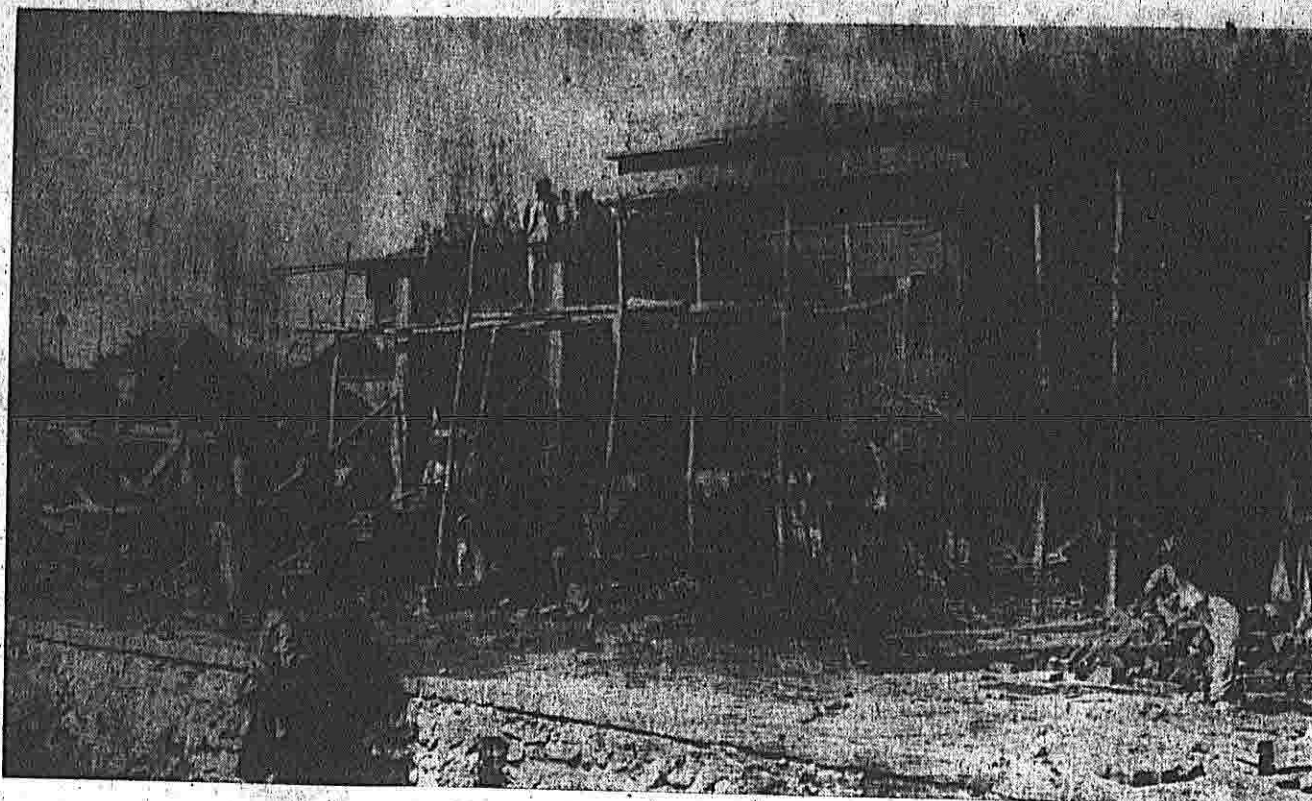
The temperature in Kabul at 11:30 a.m. was 30 C, 86 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	34 C	14 C
	93 F	57 F
Kandahar	42 C	27 C
	107 F	80 F
Herat	34 C	24 C
	93 F	75 F
Ghazni	32 C	16 C
	89 F	61 F
	95 F	72 F
Sheberghan	35 C	22 C
Jalalabad	37 C	29 C
	98 F	84 F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American cinemascop colour film in Farsi **GUNFIGHT AT THE O. K. CORRAL**
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
French film in Farsi **CHIEN DE PIQUE**



Work is in progress on the stand where high ranking civil and military officials and members of diplomatic corps will watch the military parade during the independence celebrations on August 24.

Afghan Week In Review

Royal Tour; International Gatherings

His Majesty the King returned from a trip to the central parts of Afghanistan last week. Correspondents who accompanied the Monarch during his visit to three main centres in the Hazarajat area—Jaghori, Navor and Malestan—reported that one can really understand and feel the meaning of "love for the King" during such trips when thousands of people gather on the royal route and everybody tries to get a glimpse of His Majesty or touch his hand.

During his tour, His Majesty had with him a number of high government officials and experts, and they discussed with the people, who are in need of help, the problems of the area. The government envisages a regional development plan for the area and it is hoped that during the current Five Year Plan some concrete projects will be launched to help raise the living standard of the people of that area.

By Wakibeen

One of the important schemes that will greatly help the central areas of the country is one for a highway—part of the Asian Highway through the Hazarajat mountains linking Kabul and Herat. The highway can provide a great impetus to the development of the area.

As for the work on the highway itself, this week a meeting of the ECAFE countries taking part in the highway is to start here in Kabul. This week's meeting will be one of experts. It will be followed by a ministerial meeting.

This summer Afghanistan has been hosting several international meetings, and one of geologists is to begin soon.

The international seminar on ancient manuscripts, attended by 13 countries and UNESCO, ended here last week. The seminar was of vital importance to Afghanistan and other countries of this region since many valuable historical works are in the form of manuscripts and therefore any assistance which these countries receive in collecting, preserving and publishing these manuscripts will be an important cultural achievement. In a Radio Afghanistan "round table" programme last night, the UNESCO representative at the seminar said his agency was ready to provide assistance to the countries interested in this field.

Afghanistan—because of its geographical and historical position at the crossroads of culture and civilisation—was chosen as the liaison centre for the preservation and publication of manuscripts, he said.

The seminar was opened on Monday by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, who said that in this world "torn by conflicts and political ambitions and military schemes, it is a sign of hope that we have other areas in which it is possible to come together. This area is the area of culture, where people of different shades of political opinion can cooperate peacefully for the sake of friendship and fraternity of all human beings."

The Afghan and the U.S. governments announced Saturday authorisation of a \$4.6 million loan to Afghanistan for the implementation of land improvement in the Helmand and Arghandab valleys. The loan is the third between the two countries in the last two months. Earlier a \$12 million loan was announced to finance the construction of a power plant at Kajaki, also a part of the Helmand Valley Authority project, and a \$4.3 million loan for the purchase of wheat and edible oils.

World News In Brief

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6, (DPA)

A three-member Indian delegation is flying to Bonn for the formal signing of an airline agreement between India and the Federal Republic. The German "Lufthansa" airline and the Indian Airlines have already worked out flight plans between the two countries, but they must be finalised on the government level.

KHARTOUM, Aug. 6, (DPA)

The Sudanese delegation at the conference of Arab foreign ministers has proposed August 29 as the date for the Arab summit conference. Radio Baghdad reported. The latter date would give the Arab finance and oil ministers opportunity to hold a number of sessions in the Sudanese capital before the proposed summit conference.

PEKING, Aug. 6, (DPA).—Peoples China and North Vietnam here yesterday signed an agreement on new Chinese economic and technical assistance to Hanoi, "Hsinhua" news agency reported.

No details of the agreement were developed. Premier Chou En-Lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi attended the economy with leading Chinese and North Vietnamese officials. The agreement was signed by North Vietnamese Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi, here with an economic delegation, the agency said.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, (Reuter).—The American State Department yesterday announced a slight relaxation in travel

curbs on Soviet and East European diplomats in the United States.

Before yesterday's move, about one quarter of the U.S. was out of bounds to Soviet diplomats while a lesser area was off-limits to diplomats from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6, (Reuter).

The Belgian Foreign Ministry announced Friday that Congolese national army had executed two Belgians in eastern Congo.

The two men, whose names were given as Michel Massart and Jacques Beelert, were arrested at Kalima, a small mining town 100 kms (62 miles) northwest of Bukavu and were later found shot dead.

ALGIERS, Aug. 6, (DPA).—Algerian-Congolese talks on the extradition of former Congolese Prime Minister Tshombe are still continuing, it was learned here yesterday.

Tshombe's extradition to Congo was approved by the Algerian supreme court on July 21 but so far Algerian President Boumedienne has not signed the extradition order.

A Film of Shakespeare's Tragedy

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Laurence Olivier

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Rare Manuscripts

(Continued from page 3)

3. The third list of Pashto manuscripts has been published by the Pashto Academy of Afghanistan. Mr. Raz Mohammad Weesh compiled a general catalogue of Pashto books in 1337. The catalogue first introduces 238 printed works in Pashto and later mentions the sixty manuscripts of the British Museum. These are the same manuscripts of Prof. Bloomhart.

4. Another big catalogue of Pashto manuscripts has been compiled by Prof. Mackenzie in London in 1906. This catalogue which is the complete list of all introduces all the manuscripts (169) kept in the various museums in London.

After this brief introduction we would like to present to you a small informative list of Pashto manuscripts yet, but the incomplete ones that do exist shall be present at the end of this discourse.

U.S. Taxpayer May Have To Foot Big Riot Damage Bill

NEW YORK, August 6, (Reuter).—

The American taxpayer is likely to bear the brunt of the staggering repair bills following racial riots in 80 U.S. cities this year.

Insurance companies face a massive bill, but the man in the street looks like being the ultimate loser through increased insurance rates and mounting expenditure of public funds.

Insurance companies will pay millions of dollars, but their settlements will probably only account for a fraction of actual losses since most damaged property was not insured.

In Detroit alone the most destructive riot in American history caused property damage in excess of \$500 million. This includes the 1,300 homes and stores destroyed or

damaged by fire. It does not include the full losses resulting from the looting of 2,000 shops.

In Newark the damage has been estimated at \$15 million, and for the whole nation the total is in the region of \$600 million.

Harshest hit in Detroit were the hundreds of small businessmen and shopkeepers who saw their means or livelihood go up in flames. Through the small business administration the federal government has started pouring millions of dollars into the city in long-term, low-interest loans to help them start again from scratch.

The city faces the immediate problem of rehousing 5,000 homeless people, and the long-term task of rebuilding devastated districts. It has been estimated that the rebuilding of the city could take a decade and require a massive infusion of state and federal funds.

World Federalists

Urge Greater Support For UN

OSLO, Aug. 6, (Reuter).—World Federalists Friday urged greater support for the United Nations and acceptance of world authority to beat the threat of a third global war.

Delegates to the 13th congress here of the World Association of World Federalists declared that international institutions were falling into discredit. The 500 delegates from 20 countries also noted the inability of the UN, to resolve the conflict in the Middle East or end the Vietnam war.

In an "Oslo Declaration" the federalists said a return to the United Nations and the acceptance of world authority was the way to escape a third world war.

Raging Brush Fire

Threatens Capri

CAPRI, Italy, Aug. 6, (AP)

A raging bush fire whipped by sea breezes raced out of control over miles of this romantic island Saturday, causing panic among tourists and threatening hotels and villas.

Capri authorities appealed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation NATO installation at Naples on the mainland to send men and equipment to fight the flames.

Frightened tourists abandoned the island's beaches to be ready to leave the island if the fire got worse.

The fire flared out of control and leaped toward vacation hotels and villas.

The blaze had been brought under control Friday night, but then was whipped up anew by stiff sea breezes. No injuries or building damage has been reported.

Anti- Indonesian

Demonstration

Held In Peking

HONG KONG, Aug. 6, (Reuter).—A demonstration was held in front of the Indonesian embassy in Peking yesterday to protest against the latest "anti-China crimes" of the Indonesian government.

According to the New China news agency, the demonstrators described the raid on the Chinese embassy in Indonesia and the wounding of its members by Indonesian troops as an "intolerable provocation" against the Chinese government and the 700 million Chinese people.

It was an "atrocity" rarely seen in international relations, the demonstrators said.

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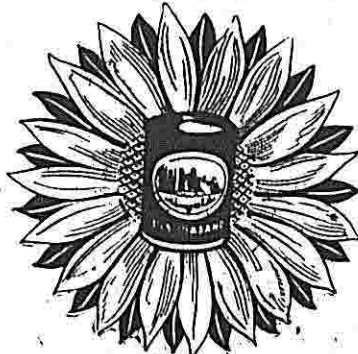
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Asian Highway

(Contd. from page 1)

trade, promote tourism, and offer a cheaper route of pilgrimage.

Essentially following the route of ancient trade routes from the East to Europe, the Asian Highway when completed will serve over 600 million people in an area of 64 million square miles. Its total length will exceed 55,000 kilometres along the two routes, 33,000 of which are intended as priority routes.

The A-1 route connects most of the capitals on its journey through Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, East Pakistan, Assam, Burma, Thailand, and Cambodia to the Republic of Vietnam. Its total length runs to 10,900 kilometres.

A-2, route is longer—12,350 kilometres. This highway also starts in Iran, runs through Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, Nepal, Assam, East Pakistan, South Burma, to Thailand. At Bangkok it turns down the Isthmus of Kra to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

Eventually it is hoped a ferry service will operate between Singapore and Jakarta.

Groups like the one meeting soon in Kabul will agree on international standards for the roads, and have already prepared a code for a uniform system of road signs and signals and reached agreement on a Code of Road Traffic.

Border facilities will be improved and accommodations, services and communications improved as traffic on the Asian highway routes increases. But as yet discussions are still concentrating on such matters as the plans for external aid for constructing the missing links and traffic.

Khushal Collection

(Continued from page 2)

A.H. Habibi and Dost Mohammad Khan Kamel, the distinguished scholars in Pashto literature, have endeavoured greatly and have masterly compiled and edited the printed copy of Khushal Khan Khatak's poetry; namely Da Khushal Khan Khatak Marghahri. Because of their efforts and hard work we can now study Khushal Khatak's poetry in its correct form. Finally it is worth mentioning that the manuscript written in 1099 Highira is very valuable, and if another similar copy of the same manuscript is found, it will augment the value of the present manuscript. This manuscript gives us valuable information of Pashto orthography in Khushal Khatak's times.

The information we have about this old manuscript is, of course, incomplete. That was the reason for entitling my talk "A Few Comments about an Ancient Manuscript of Khushal Khan Khatak's Poetry Collection."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, (AP)—The U.S. Agriculture Department announced Thursday it has agreed to supply Pakistan with \$106.9 million worth of U.S. farm products under the Food for Peace Programme.

Commodities to be provided include 11.4 million bushels of wheat or flour under credit terms authorised under the programme.

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